Our Moscow Correspondence.

Moscow, May 31, 1856. dation in Russia—The Line between St. Petersburg and Moscow-Character of the Country through which it Runs-The Great Canal Uniting the Volga and the Neva-Railway Accidents in Russia-Appearance of Moscow-Its Monuments and Lions-The Eremlin - Difference between the Populations of Moscow and St. Pdersburg-The Women of Moscow-Prepara-tions for the Coronation-Anticipated Influx of Ameriean Visiters, de., de.

The railroad from St. Petersburg to this city, which is nething over 600 versts (400 miles) in length, is in all spects, excepting perhaps its cars, fully equal, and in my, far superior to the best in Europe or America. It runs the whole distance in an almost strictly direct line, and for three quarters of the way through a sterile lookreach, by a single elevation approaching the dignity of a juvenile mound. Although there had, comparatively tion during its construction, an enormous amount of over the morasses and bogs through which it now runs. In some places piles were swallowed up for weeks, a Past as they could be driven on top of each other, before a firm foundation could be obtained. The tireless perse erance and stelld patience which characterise the conct of this singular people in all their great undertakings length triumphed over all obstacles, and made thos ortions of the road as inflexible as the Russ pavement in to there are only a few short patches of rail fence to be seen; and although there are tens of thousands of acres of etty good grazing, there are very few cattle or sheep to be seen in the immediate vicinity of the road. This, however, may be the result of caution on the part of the owners. Several cities and towns, with their glittering lomes and minarets, are seen in the distance at intervals ne of these are of great historical celebrity, and all have passed through the varying scenes of triumph and wast empire during its early and stormy career.

At Vishni Volotchok the great canal commences, which, in connection with a number of rivers and lakes united

the Volga with the Neva, and thus furnishes an unbroken water communication between the Baltic and Caspian seas. A large number of enormous flat bottomed barges may generally be seen here in summer, on their way flatboats of the Mississippi, they are very roughly and carelessly constructed, and at the termination of the voy-age are usually broken up, after the same dis-charged. Most of the timber used if p-building at St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, &c., is brought from the forests of Kazan in those barges. On approaching Tver the country gradually improves in appearance, and from thence to Moscow, about 150 versts, the land gently undulates, the rerdure becomes brighter, the foliage more luxuriant,

gerdure becomes brighter, the foliage more luxuriant, the trees tower in height and expand in bulle, and the soil sests darker, deeper and richer. From Tver steamboats an down the Volga to Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea, a stance of more than 3,000 miles.

As the railroads in Russia have a double track throughout, accidents are unknown, and I understand the government are determined that none others, either public or private, shall be permitted in the empire. There are some twenty stations on the route, and the trains stop at each not less than twenty minutes, and where the regular meals are caken they remain much longer. The buildings at those takings are very fine, clean and commodious, and the trendants being mostly real Russians, are civil, slow, liging and honest. There is no indecent rush for seats—

Tulgar snatching at everything on the table—no boits of the whistle, with mouth and hands Iuil of catables, but every one takes it as easy as if they

bope of one's occasionally experiencing the unspeakable luxury of seeing a fat man or two making a ludicrous effort to catch the cars.

The whole track being of over-to the level of the propers and rail beds with confectly broken stones, like a newly macadamized road, leaves it entirely free from dust, and the nearly laid out gardens and parks which adorn each depot, and many of which cover a space of several acres, present a most delightful appearance at this season. The new villages which are rapidly springing up along the whole line have a semi-splendor about them which cannot fail to forcibly impress the reflecting traveller with the rapidly increasing greatness and prosperity of this young and mighty empire.

On arriving at the Moscow depot, which is just beyond the extreme limit of the city, you can see nothing at first, look where you will, but massive domes and tapering minarets, which, looming above the houses, give the whole place the appearance of one vast cellection of connected churches. Nor will this first impression be entirely erased by a more intimate and prolonged acquaintance with the interior of the city, for you are not on all sides, no matter where you turn, with the glittering crossurmounting the crescent. I have already seen nearly everything of note both within and without the walls, and think I bazard nothing in saying that there are very few cities possessing equal charms or equal interest. I spent one whole day in examining the places, churches arsenal, treasury and other buildings inside the ancient and memorable Kremiin. Each is literally filled with the most invaluable relice—objects of matchless interest—and what would be far more acceptable to the pretical religious properties. There is an elaborate history, and in most cases an astounding miracle or two also, connected with nearly every one of the countless multitude of pictures which adore, or, in most cases, more correctly appealing, disfigure, the interior of the Kremlin cathedrais, and the extraordinary wonders performed by the almost obliterated one which langs over the "Gate of the Redeemer," on the outside of the great northern entrance render those recorded in the "Arabian Nights" insipidiy

almost obliterated one which hangs over the "Gate of the Redeemer," on the outside of the great northern entrance render those recorded in the "Arabian Nights" insipidly uninteresting.

Last evening, just as the sun was sinking, having gone out for the purpose, I stood upon Sparrow hills, and looked back upon the city gleaning in bright blue, green, red., silver and gold. It was here Napoleon and the alvanced guard of the French army caught the first glim-see of Moscow, with its dazzling domes and burnished cupoles. There is a magnificent view of the city from these hills, and the Kremlin faces them directly. I shall not trouble your readers with any of the multitude of reflections which here, and in the Kremlin, fashed across my mind at every step. They were similar, I suppose, to those which would occur to most men familiar with the history of the place, and entertaining similar views.

There is a very striking difference botween the cities and people of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Indeed, they possess but little in common. The new capital is grand and imposing in the highest degree—the old, picture-sque and rich in historic incident. The former, level as the bosom of a sleeping lake, with straight wide streets, rows of gargeous palaces, and countless public buildings, all new and of gigantic proportions—the latter with streets which wind around its centre, and others which, in some instances, are nearly as tortions—the Moskva. The whole of the ground on which the ancient capital is built unimitates in every direction, but there are none of the steep ascents which some scribbling tearists have written about. I went up in the "Tower of John the Great," in the Kremlin, to personally enjoy the view onnuch spoken of from its summit, and must add my testimony to its being truly grand. The pannerams on every side is extremely beautiful. The thousand domes beneath you, the multitude of large private gardens interspersed shring face with garden sinterspersed shring face was a summit, and must add my testimony to its b

up a grand whole, the equal of which can be rarely seen elsewhere. It will not, however, compare for a moment with Constantinople, as seen from the Genomes tower at quilati.

The women of Moscow are far superior in personal attractions to those of St. Petersburg. Some of them are truly lovely. The people generally are much handsomer than in the Baltic provinces, and are also brighter and more active. This is, of course, owing to the preponderance of pure Asiatic blood, and the very small amount of dull phlegmatic German mixture. As Paris gives fashions to the whole civilized world now, there is no discernable difference in the costume of fashionable or even well dressed people anywhere. White strolling through the Kremlin gardens and the Boulevards yesteday evening, and looking at the ladies who taronged its defallatively shaded walks, and the pretty little children who romped-shout in merry laughing gladness, I almost functed myself as one of our parks at boms. The plentiful supply of comfortable seats for the accommodation of the humble and weary was in itself, however, sufficient to satisfy methat I was not in New York. The Boulevards here run round the city in circles, and, unlike those of Paris, are spiendid parks in the centre of an immenseity wide thoroughfare; and there is, as in nearly all places of the kind in Europe, a genteel and commodious establishment for refreshments in the centre.

The bazars in the vicinity of the Kremlin are, in magnitude of extent and all other characteristics, much more like those is Constantinople and Smyrna than anything to be found in St. Petersburg. The Jews on the 'Little Bourse' and the old clothes market are what Jews are everywhere—dirty, penurious and unscrupations. Tea swilling is, if possible, carried to a greater extreme here everywhere—dirty, penurious and unscrupations. Tea swilling is, if possible, carried to a greater extreme here everywhere—dirty, penurious and unscrupations. Tea swilling his old womanish and debilitating peacite. Crossing, the is carried t

of a new administration. Thousands are coming here from every capital in Europe, and hundreds of Americans, many from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c., have actually written on here to secure loggings. Such of those pitful toadies as may come will have the healthy exercise of walking the steets all night, as every room and even has jost is already taken. The church is which the coronation takes places (that of the Assumption) is not large enough to contain one-twentieth part of the dignitaries of the empire. I have been offered a place, but would not cross the street, if I remained here, to see all the coronations and other hariequin performances that ever took place.

The public exhibition of the car used on the occasion of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington costs England £90 a year. It is exhibited at Chelsea Hospital, and the sum charged is for the salary, &c., of the persons who have the care of it.

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The Emperor Napoleon is about to receive a present of a certain interest for him—namely, the catechism which he studied in his infancy when he resided with his mother at the château of Arenenberg. The book belonged to the Abbé Kiesel, who died some time ago at Ermatingen, and he preserved it as a precious relic. It is his family who intend to offer it to his Majesty. Marks indicate the quantity which the prince had to learn as a lesson.

lesson.

The Duke of Normandy, soi-disant son of Louis XVI., long since believed to have died in London, is at this moment a prisoner in the hands of the police at Rotterdam. His real name is alleged to be Nauendorf, a watchmaker than the conference on the Mora and a Prinsian sub-

Pis real name is altoged to be Nacadon', a watchindred by trade, from Crossen on the Oder, and a Prussian subject.

According to a statistic of the Austrian army, compiled from the official list, the number of officers holding commissions amounts to 15, 261. Of these, not including the Emperor, 22 are archdukes, 5 dukes, 65 princes, 591 counts, 898 barons, 570 so called "ritter," hereditary knights, and 2,100 "Herrs voa." a sort of nobility distinguished by the "von" or "de" preceding the family name. The remaining 10,300 belong to the class of burghers, or untitled citizens, which preponderate, in the special departments, such as artillery and engineers.

The American ship Emerald lede, of the burden of 1,800 tons, and the Red Jacket, a vessel of the burden of 1,640 tons, came into collision with each other in the Irish Chandea 4 P. M., on the 24th of July last. The Emerald Isle was bound from Liverpool for New York with a general cargo and 600 emigrants; the Red Jacket was proceeding from Melbourne for Liverpool with passengers and a general cargo. Cross actions were entered in Admiralty. London, by the respective parties. The Judge inquired of the Elder Brethren imputed the fault solely to the Red Jacket. The Court pronounced accordingly.

Major Porter, R. E., in his work, "Life in the Trenches Before Sebastopol," bears the following important testimony to the superiority of Colt's revolvers:—It may net be amiss here to mention that my subsequent experience in the trenches before Sebastopol led me decidedly to the oplain that Colt's pistols were, on the whole, superior to those of any other makers.

The establishment of steam communication between Ireland via Waterford and South Wales, through Milford

those of any other makers.

The cestablishment of steam communication between Ireland via Waterford and South Wales, through Miltord Haven, will soon take place. Three steambeat companies are desirous of taking the contract. Passengers from London will then be able to land in Ireland after a short sea voyage of some six or seven hours.

The Chinese steamer, 'Captain Breart, belonging to the Emperor of the French, arrived at Fort Royal lately. She had been sent by the Admiral on the station, by direction of the Emperor, to obtain information respecting the formation and discipline of British West India regiments, it being in contemplation to raise a similar force in the French West India Islands, and thereby prevent the great sacrifice of life to which European regiments serving in tropical climates are subject.

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The Madrid Gazette says the Queen has expressed a desire that the marriage of Dona Amalia and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria shall be celebrated with the greatest possible solemnity. The Novedades says that it is not true that the Gueen is to proceed to the provinces recently visited by the Buke de la Vittoria.

An extraordinary affair lately occured at Santa Gruz de la Palma, in the Canary Isles. Don Jose Alreu, first alcaide of that place, summoned the Marquis de Guisla, and his eldest sen, Don Manuel, to present themselves a his office, and when they did so, closing the door on them, he required them to sign a deed, transferring to him an estate of the value of 14,000 piastres (about £3,000) which thoy possessed at San Antonio. They indignantly refused, when M. Abreu, drawing a long poignard from a drawer, declared that he would stab them both if they did not sign. After a little hesitation they compiled, and were then allowed to leave.

The Scotch miners' strike, the most extensive and bit-

The Scotch miners' strike, the most extensive and bit-terly contested which has ever been known in the west of Scotland, may be held to have terminated. When it was at its height, about six weeks since, at least 40,000 men were engaged in it, and remaining in a state of voluntary idleness. It is calculated that the sacrifice in wages alone amounted to more than £500,000; but to to this must be added the loss of masters' profits and the disio-cation of business endured by all who depend on the coal and iron mining trades. The men have returned to their work in a very gloomy mood, and under a burning sense of ministice.

and fron mining trades. The men have returned to their work in a very gloomy mood, and under a burning sense of lajustice.

An important document has been printed by order of the British House of Lords, showing the expenditure of £213,117 1s. 2d. for the purchase of hereditary pensions. The present Duke of Grafton had enjoyed a pension o £9.000 a year (which produced £7,191 12s. net) from the excise. The pension was granted by letters patent of Charles the Second. The pension has lately been redeemed for the sum of £193,777 13s. 2d. Another pension of £1.000, reduced to £720, granted to the luke of Schemberg on the Post Office, and recently received by C. Eyre, Esq., has been purchased for £19,309 8s.

His Brigliness the Vicercy of Egypt has just decreed the re-establi-himent of the school of medicine and other accessory sciences at Cairo.

The buoying of the harbor of Alexandria is now completed, and vessels will in future be enabled to enter without the assistance of pilots. Charts with explanatory notes are about to be litingraphed and published by order of the Vicercy.

It is not unusual for the students of the Scandinavian universities to pay each other every two or three years international visits in corpore. Such an international

A Madrid journal, called the Diccussion, publishes a letter from Barbes, the French refugee, to the Duke de la Victoria, complaining of his expulsion from Barcelona. "In leaving Spain," he says, "I am satisfied with the conduct of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible for the injustice done me; but I carry with me a very poor opinion of the men who govern them."

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The London Chronicle of June 11, says:—The Stade dues of the Elbe cannot long be permitted to continue when the Sound dues are effectually dealt with; and our own local dues on shipping must of necessity be abolished, as at variance with the Imperial policy of the empire. One liberal commercial uniform system must be eventually more or less adopted throughout the continent, and the results cannot fall to be eminently advantageous to the industrial and commercial classes of every part of Europe.

A writer, signing himself (IAccount)

A writer, signing himself "Americus," says, in a letter to the London Times.—I would humbly beg the people of Great Britain to recollect, at this sole mn moment of international differences, how monstrous the rebellion of the colonies against the mother country was considered at the time, and how universally its justice is acquised in now; to recollect that the United States went to war with Great Britain, in 1812, to resist the exercise of a claimed right, now admitted to be an unequivocal wrong; and, by the light of this experience, to ask themselves if it is not barely possible that they may be once more mistaken in regard to the merits of certain questions, which Heaven grant may not this time lead to war.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has written a letter to the representative of the University at Athens. He says:—Believing that the Hellenic race still possesses those heroic and critivirtues for which their ancestors were distinguished; believing, also, that the various elements of which it consists are destined to form hereafter one great and combined nation, I should feel disposed, if were a Greek, to make little account of undeserved reproaches. On the other hand, sound policy appears to suggest that Greek patriotism should shide the progress of events and avoid external collisions.

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Letters from Fersia speak a great deal of the army which has been concentrated in Khorasan against Herat—it is said to amount to 35,000 men. It seems the Persians counted without their host in the Herat affair. By getting Youssuf Khan (who had passed half his liftin Tehran, and was in the interest of the Persian Court) into Herat, they thought of establishing Persian inducace in the town and its Territory. But the people of Herat are unpleasantly self-willed, it seems, and will not bear foreign interference; besides, the power of the Khan is very limited and strictly defined, while the town is governing itself.

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limited and strictly defined, while the town is governing itself.

The Madrid Gazette of the 5th of June, contains a roport from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Queen, recommending that the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at Paris shall be raised to the dignity of Ambassador, in order to place him on a footing with the major part of the representatives of Europe, on the occasion of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, "whose august mother was Spainsh by her family and her birth."

Mr. Danby Seymour, M. P., has obtained a copy of a minute by the Marquis of Dalhousie, dated February 28, 1866, reviewing his administration in India from January, 1848, to March, 1856. In the space of forty-five pages his lerdship gives a succinct history of the late wars, the foreign relations of India, and of its flaances, trade and public works. The style & which the noble marquis speaks of the Sikh (the second) war is truly Gesarcan:—

The government, he writes, "put forth its power, and after a prolonged compaging and a struggle severe and anxious, the Sikhs were utterly defeated and subdued the Affiphans were driven with ignominy through the mountairs, and the Funjab became a British province."

Allading to the Burmese war the ex-Governor temeral says.—"The government of India despatched a powerful expedition to Fegue, and within a few weeks the whole coast of Burmish, with all its defences, was in our possession."

The London Revisiter of June 14, says.—Thektaie of the

The London Register of June 14, says:—The state of the slavery question in the United States, is becoming most serious, and threatens the stability of the Union; as for civil war, it is not threatened, but actual.

The same paper adds:—In the enlistmant question the position of a serious whether or not it know within the

The same paper adds:—In the enlistment question the British government, whether or not it kept within the bounds of law, was substantially in the wrong. When this is the case it is always hard to give way, but the British public ought to make Lord Palmeston distinctly understand that, however unpleasant he say flud it to admit an error, he must do so rather than plunge us into a needless and useless war.

The London Chronicle of June 14, says:—Lord Palmerston and his Ministry are regarded equally by all as a mere accidental combination—a temporary necessity, removable on the earliest convenient occasion. Such an occalent appears to present itself in this American question; and it would be amusing, if the interests at stake were not so grave, to watch the strengtic between such accomplished strategists.

The London Meres of June 14 says:—Immediate war with

America is out of the question—the danger is in unfore-seen collisions which might precipitate bosulities. We believe that the strictest injunctions have been forwarded to commanders on the American station carefully to avoid all risks of this description.

all risks of this description.

The marriage between Prince Joseph Poniatowski, the son of the Senator, with M'lie Lehon, was celebrated on the 12th of June at the chapel in the Luxembourg, Paris.

The Austrian Archduchess flizabeth, wife of the Archduck Charles Ferdinand, had just given birth to a prince. Last year the accouchment of the Empress of Austria and the Archduches took place on the same day, and in the present instance a similar event, in the case of the Empress, was expected to occur within a few weeks.

press, was expected to occur within a few weeks.

In 1854 the number of vessels which passed the Sound at Elsinore amounted to 16,368, against 21,586 in 1852, 19,944 in 1861 and 19,121 in 1850. Of the 16,368 vessels with passed in 1854, 2,032 were British, 1,898 Danish, 7,228 Norwegian, 2,583 Swedish, 3,995 Prussian, 1,460 Dutch, 497 Hanoverian and 46 belonging to the United States. The largest number of United States ships that passed the Sound in any year was 140—in 1848.

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It appears from a despatch received by the Liverpool underwriters that 500 vessels have arrived at Cronstati since the re-opening of the Russian ports. The facilities for loading and unloading are much complained of.

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The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on June 11th, says:—Mr. Dillon, late French Consul "ai San Francisco, has been named Consul-general at Port au-Prince, in Hayti. I understand that he has instructions from the French government to intimate to his Imperial Majesty Soulouque, whose great amusement seems to be to get himself shamefully beaten once a year (if not oftner) by the Dominicans, that it will not tolerate his aggressions on the territory of that republic. Mr. Dillon is a native of Ireland.

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The editor of a democratic journal, at Madrid, was being tried lately for seditious writing, when the public prosecutor commenced to eulogies Queen Isabella, and in a kind of appeal to the democratic party, demanded if her Majesty was not worthy to occupy the throne of Spains "No," cooly exclaimed one of the auditors. The prosecutor grew very angry, and protested that she was, when the murmurs were so loud that the President had the greatest difficulty in appeasing the tumult. The editor was acquitted.

The Courier de Saone et Loire states that a singular cir-cumstance has resulted from the inundations at Chalons. The price of butchers' meat has declined in consequence of the want of forage, and veal is selling in that town at

30c. the lb.

The London Herald of June 14, says:—The Commissioners of Irish Emigration have published their report; and if any one shall be in doubt as to the elasticity of Ireland let him study that report. Since 1848 up to 1856 the moneys remitted from America by the Irish emigrants to their friends of relations was no less than £8,393,000. In 1853 the moneys remitted were £1,439,090, in 1854, £1,730,000, in 1855, £373,000. Here, then, are upwards of £4,000,000 sterling remitted to Ireland in three years! Let it not be imagined that the £4,000,000 was a sum intended solely for assistance in emigration. No such thing. That sum was far in excess of all the expenses attendant on emigration to the continent of America.

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In France, the waters of the Saone and Rhone continue to decline slowly. The quays of Lyons are now completely clear, and persons are everywhere actively engaged in repairing the damages caused by the initial tion. The barriers erected on the quays, to prevent persons passing, are being taken down and the mad carted off. The Gazette de Lyon contains the following:—It now becomes easy to follow step by step the progress of our late terrible scourge, and to ascertain the extent of its ravages. A number of men are busily emiloyed in diling up the breach made by the Rhone in the dyke of the Tete d'Or in the night of the 30th uit., at about 150 yards from its actual bed, and to a width of from eighty to one hundred yards. The lofty poplars which defended the dyke were carried away as though they were only straw. Between the Cors Morand and the dyke of the Tete d'Or the water has almost entirely subsided, but in the gardens near it still remains to some depth.

Cardinal Patrizi brings from Rome to Paris, as presents,

Cardinal Patrizi brings from Rome to Paris, as presents, an extremely valuable relic, being nothing less than a fragment of our Saviour's cradle, studded with diamonds, for the baby. A golden rose, with its accompanying branch, testerally executed in the same metal, is prepared for the Empress; and a copy of a picture by Guercino, in messic, together with several other specimens of that beautiful and essentially Roman style of art, comprising many boxes, with the Pope's portrait, and finally, an ample collection of crosses and decorations of the various Pontifical orders, for the princes and members of the imperial court.

The London News advises a war on cockroaches by the people of England. It says:—The season is at hand which

The London News advises a war on cockroaches by the people of England. It says:—The season is at hand which generally calls into foll activity the exercious of our sanitary reformers—and of our cockroaches. We should be lappy it, by any suggestion of ours, a thorough study of this nuisance should be entered upon, from which a cure might be hoped.

The London Globe, of June 12, says:—Let us not suppose that the internal discords of our American kinsfolk afford any gort of additional security that those who administer their affairs will be the more disposed to preserve peace externally. Some of them, on the contrary, might not be sorry to adjourn internal discords, and comparamnity, by plunging into war.

Friendly relations between Sardinia and Russia are completely re-established. It is stated that Count Stackelberg will be appointed as the Minister resident of Russia at Turin.

29,000 a year (which produced £7,191 12s. net) from the excise. The pension was granted by letters patent of Charles the Second. The pension has lately been redeemed for the sum of £193,777 13s. 2d. Another pension of £1.000, reduced to £720, granted to the luke of Schomberg on the Post Office, and recently received by C. Eyre, Esq., has been purchased for £19,399 8s.

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It is not unusual for the students of the Scandinavian universities to pay each other every two or three years international visit takes place this year from Denmark and Norway to the two Swedish universities of Stockholm and Upsais. The number of Danish students who take part in this fraterinization is £28 and £33 from the Norwegian universities. There are also 130 from Lund.

A Madrid Journal, called the Discussion, publishes a letter from Barbes, the French refugee, to the Duke de la Victoria, complaining of his expulsion from Barcelona. "In leaving Spain," he says, "I am satisfied with the conduct of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh people, whom I do not render responsible of the Spainsh p than 2.444,802 souls. The largest emigration (in 1852) was 368,764, in 1853 it fell to 329,937, in 1854 to 323,429, and last year to 176,807. The Irish emigration foll from 150,209 in 1854 to 78,854 last year. Thus, while the decrease in the general emigration in 1854 was 12-29 per cent, and in 1855 52:36 per cent, the decrease in the Irish emigration amounted in the same years to 32-23 and 64:95 per cent. The causes for this decrease (in Irelan I) are next investigated. The influence of the Know-Nothing party in America will not alone account for it; the real causes are to be found—I. In the diminution of the population whence emigration af diminution of the population whence emigrates are drawn; and 2, in the more favorable position of the lower orders in Ireland 2,000,000 souls, or nearly one fourth of the population, quitted the island between 1841 and 1854, and the consequence was a great demant for labor and rise in wages. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that emigration has failen off. The amounts remitted by settlers in North America to Ireland amounted last year to £573,000, making a total of £8,393,000 remitted since 1848. The preponderance of emigration is decidedly in favor of the United States, 2,323,312 having gone thinker in twenty-one years (1835—1855), while only 723,982 settled in Canada.

The Loudon Star says:—The poets of America, her most eminent statestmen, her most accomplished journalists, and all her pepular orators are now identified with the anti-slavery movement; and they have introduced into the Cabinet such an amount of intellectual vigor and persevering industry, that the approaching election of Treasident is expected to reveal a measure of anti-slavery feeling never yet exhibited.

## Theatrical, Musical, &c.

Nimo's Carden.—The famous comic pantomime style i the "Elf King," is to be repeated by the Ravels to night. Mdile. Robert and other dancers appear in a divert.se-ment from the bailet of "Figaro," and young Hengler goes through his remarkable feats on the tight rope. Bowsay Thearns.—Shakespere's tragely of Macbeth

nd the laughable farce of the Dead Shot, constitute the

and the laughable farce of the Dead Shot, constitute the programme of entertainment for this evening. The casts embrace the names of Messas. Fisher, Whiting, Graco, Catooll, Groevenor, and Seymour; Mme. Ponist; Missas Rennolds, Partington, McDonough and other favoritos. Eteron's Thearns.—The entertainments will open this evening with Shakespere's "Richard the Third," Mr. Fleming personating the character of Glester, Mr. Prior that of Richmond, and Mrs. Fleming that of Lady Anna. Mr. Harry Seymour will afterwards make his bow before his old New York friends as William, in the popular nautical drama of "Black-eyed Susan."

Watlack's.—This theatre is to open as a Summer Gar-WALLACK's.—This theatre is to open as a Summer Gar-den to night, under the lesseeship of Mr. Stuart. A new

piece to New York thestre goers, called the "Phantom," is to be presented, together with "The Young Actees." Both plays were written by Mr. Don Bourcicault, and the leading characters will be portrayed by the author, Miss Agnes Robertson, and Mr. T. B. Johnston.

BROADWAY VARIEUS.—The throlong nautical dram

railed "Black-eyed Susan," as so admirably performed by the Wood and Marsh jovenies, is to be repeated this eve-ning, Mas Louise as William, George as Gnatbrain, and Little Mary as Susan. Master George will follow with hi-excellent personation of the whimsical horo in the "Toodles." EMPIRE HALL.—The beautiful and patriotic scenes arran

EMPIRE HALL—The beautiful and patriotic scenes arranged by M. Keiler, entitled "The Third and Fourth of July," is to be given for the second time this even in fogether with a series of national and miscellance is toleaux, interspersed with magical delusions, song masse, &c.

Wood's Miscrishis—The new and very amusing burleque on the opera of "Il Trovatore," called "Ye Loafer Torye" will be rendered for the second time to night. It is just the thing to keep an sadionce is good humor these warm evenings. A choice selection of songs, &c., precede the farce.

Mes Kars Saxon is to have a complimentary benefit this evening at Hope Chapel, on which occasion she gives her popular dissertation on Love, readings from the poets, &c. Mr. Mahlone Raymond is to favor the company with frish songs, reminiscences and anocolors, and Mr. Brooks will give dramatic readings.

HERR Vox GLESN.-The Mayor and other leading citizens of Albany, gave a complimentary benefit to this gen-tleman hat Fridday, in token of their admiration of his fine delineations of comic characters, particularly the Dutch ones. He is to give an entertainment in Hudson, on the 4th.

Buckley's Serenabers commenced a series of their re ion and it would be amusing if the interests at stake were not no grave, to watch the struggle between such accomplished strategies.

The London News of June 14 says:—Immediate war with

Justice to the Army-Miserable Remuneration of United States Officers-An Appeal to the Liberality of Uncle Sam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The inadequacy of the pay of army officers to their support has often and strongly been urged upon Con-gress, but as yet with no benedicial result.

gress this session, providing for increased pay to officers. That the passage of such a bill is eminently necessary, pensation for their services, is incontrovertible.

The ill success of the previous efforts of advocates for

to the vague and incorrect ideas current among civilians unacquainted with the details of army affairs respecting the pay and emoluments of officers of the army. Nearly every officer has at some period of his service received something like the following for an answer, when stating the amount of his monthly pay:—"Ob, yes, but you are fed, clothed and equipped at the expense of the government, and your pay serves but for your luxuries."

the government, and your pay serves but for your luxuries."

Of course every one conversant with the subject knows that officers are neither fed, clothed nor equipped at the public expense; that instead of receiving ample provision for their support, a sum barely sufficient for the necessaries of life is granted them, and it some cases not even this. For what officer does not know instances of some poor lieutenant on the frontiers being obliged to transfer his entire monthly pay to liquidate his mess bill? Of course the residue in this case—nothing—goes to the purchase of clothing, equipments, &c.

It is evident that in cases like the foregoing the private soldier is better paid than his officer, for he is fed, clothed and equipped, and receives in addition a compensation for his services.

Is it difficult to understand why some of our most distinguished officers have left, and are leaving the army? They can obtain as much celebrity and far better compensation, with less hardship and privation, out of the army than in it.

Officers are daily receiving offers of responsible situa-

army than in it.

Officers are daily receiving offers of responsible situations in civil life, with four or five times the compensaamilies.

The officers of the lower grades in the army do not

families.

The officers of the lower grades in the army do not The officers of the lower grades in the army do not The officers of the lower grades in the army do not receive the pay allowed by government to messengers. A good laborer, under the supervision of an officer, frequently receives more than the officer. Many a subaltern, performing the duties of Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary, has paid his clerk far more than he himself received.

In order that an officer may devote his time to his professional duties, and not be obliged to perform duties unbecoming his position, he is allowed by law the pay, ciothing and subsistence of a private soldier for the hire and maintenance of a servant, on his (the officer's) certificate that he actually keeps such servant. Therefore this amount commuted (\$19.50) per mouth, cannot be considered as part of the officer's pay. Should he not incur the expense and actually keep in service a service as reviant, he receives no portion of this amount.

Deducting this, the pay of a second fleutenant of artillery or infantry is \$49 per month, or \$580 per annum; the pay of a first fluetenant, of they sears service or more in the same branches, is \$60 per month, or \$720 per annum; and of a captain, after more than fifteen years service, is but \$82 per month, or \$984 per annum. In view of the increased rates of living, the social position the officer must sustain, and the comparative pay of other servants of the government, it is very evident that no class of men are so poorly paid as officers of the army. Subject to service that may entail upon them a ruined constitution and an early grave; often out of reach of every comort, subjected to hardships and privations of which no foreign army offers a parallel; is it just, is it proper that they should be compelled to kee out a miserable livelihood when all other public servants are in comparison liberally paid?

Whereas, Congress has justly provided in most instances

iberally paid?
Whereas, Congress has justly provided in most instance.

Total positions and comparison in comparison in the control is present amount.

Whereas, Congress has justly provided in most instances for the increased expenses of public servants, includent to the vastly augmented price of provisions &c., the pay of efficiency remains precisely as when the cost of living was not one half its present amount.

It is well that effices are actuated by higher motives than by the attainment of money, for certainly there are but few positions in which a man of ordinary inclingance in the could not earn a more liberal subsistence than that granted to officers of the army.

It is most carnestly to be hoped that some measures will be taken before the adjournment of Congress to place efficers on a footing with other public servants.

There are various methods suggested—one by the Secretary of War, one by the General in Chief, and others will be taken before the adjournment of Congress to payable in the servants.

There are various methods suggested—one by the Secretary of War, one by the General in Chief, and others will be taken before the adjournment of Congress to payable in the server of t as to what had induced him so suddenly to change his intentions, of course, the young lady was deeply affected by such ungenerous conduct. But nothing was heard of her truant lover for several months. At length it was stated that he had gone to the United States. This was the substance of the case for the plaintif, as stated by her coursel. The defence was a singuiar one. The defence was a singuiar one. The defendant's counsel denied that he had ever been guiltz of breach of promise; that he loved the young lady lifensely, and that his love had never changed; that he had engaged to marry her, and was still prepared to carry his engagement into effect. He avoided allusion as much as possible to the vagary which seized him on the day named for his marriage, but stated that any time subsequently he was ready and willing to take her as his weated wife if he had only been asked to do so, but he had never been asked, and consequently he did not think fit to offer. He was impotent to be asked all the time to name the happy day; and he thought it arrange the present action should be brought against him for not doing that which he had never been asked to do. Such was his defence, and it was urged with a pathetic air of injured innocence; but it had little weight with either judge or jury, and he was finally cast in £250 damages, being exactly half the sum the young lady claimed.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, June 30—6 P. M. The principal movement at the first board to day was in Frie Railroad stock. It opened at 59% and closed at 40 per cent, with sales of more than six thousand shares. After the adjournment of the board sales were made at 60% per cent. Reading, New York Central, Cleveland and Toledo were the most active of other stocks; but there was no improvement in prices. The mar-ket throughout was firm. The Western railroad stocks must, as a general thing, hold their own un-der any ordinary phase of the money market. The earnings throughout for June will show a very handsome increase on those for the same month last year, and the present prospects for the harvest are so very flattering that extravagant estimates have already been formed of the future earnings of the most prominent railroads of Illinois and Wisconsin. It strikes us that the most attrac-tive railroad investment just now is the La Crosse and Milwankie. This is the youngest, newest, and, from present indications, likely to be the most profitable, on the capital invested, of all the Western railroads. There is no stock in this market, and it may not be put on. It is largely held in Hartford and Providence, and sales have been made in Hartford at 80 per cent. The Milwaukie and Mississippi has done a very profitable business then far this year. It will pay five per cent in cash for the first six months, and reserve a surplus of nearly as much more. The Galena and Chicago will, without doubt, find active employment for its immense emipment. The two roads of this company drain the facest agricultural country in the world; and their geo-graphical position is more favorable for connections with

reads beyond the Messissippi river than any others touching the eastern above of that stream. The Reading Railroad is gradually making up the deficiency in its business reported during the first six months of the present discal year. Its gross and not earnings will be considerably less than last year, but sufficient to ensure good cash di vidends. Four per cent in cash will be the payment for the later sury. This stock ought to command a market price equal to New York Central, in anticipation of the July dividend. A small lot of Wiscowin Lake Shore Rail road stock wild to-day at 73% per cent cash. This carries the four per cent cash dividend. Michigan Southern, with the five per cent dividend just declared, sells at 98% per cent; and Michigan Central 98%, dividend of five per cent off. A moderate speculative movement in any of these stocks would soon make up for the discount of

the dividend.

At the first board to day Missouri 6's advanced & per cent New York Central Railroad 6's, 14; Illinois Central bonds, & Erie, 4. Wisconsin Lake Shore, M. New York Centra Railroad declined M per cent; Panama, M. At the second board Brie advanced M per cent; Cleveland and Toledo, 1/4. After the board Eric sold at 60% a 61 per cent. Illinois Central bonds sold as high as 80 per cent, cash.

that date, upon presentation at the Treasurer's office, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, 82 Broadway.

We understand that the amount provided for the payment of the July interest on the California State bonds has been paid into the hands of the State agent, but for some reason, unexplained, it will not be forthcoming on the lat proximo. The money was paid over in time into the agent's hands, but the credit of the State is likely to suffer

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:- 
 Paid on Treasury account.
 \$884.921
 57

 Received on Treasury account.
 299,134
 48

 Balance on Treasury account.
 5,776,836
 26

 Paid for Assay Office.
 59,306
 82

 Paid on diaburing checks.
 13,486
 06
 The payments to-day include \$802,000 transferred to the interest fund, to meet the semi-annual payment on the

public debt, due to morrow.

The operations at the Assistant Treasurer's office of this port during the month of June, were as follows:-

4,131,724 60 

To payments 4,110 00
Balance \$825,878 90 By receipts for customs in June, 1856.... 3,576,198 89 Increase in June, 1856..... \$1,199,561 22

By balance, Cr., bullion and expense account for Assay office. 1,308,840 04

By coin received during the month. \$23,745 99

By fine bars received during the month, gold and silver 879,663 52 903,409 51 

Total \$10,628,842 01
STATEMENT OF BUSINESS AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK, FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30,
1856:—
Peposits of gold \$1,425,500 00

The Little Manni Relicard Company have declared a semi annual dividend of fave per cent, payable in mortage bonds of 155 at pay.

The circular of the Coppet & Co., prepared for transmit of the State with the states when the state of the Coppet & Co., prepared for transmit of the State payable American from Bonds of Liverpool on Wednesday, gives the fillewing review of the bond and stock market for the part week.—

The circular of the Coppet & Co., prepared for transmit of the control of the bond and stock market for the part week.—

The circular of the Coppet & Co., prepared for transmit of the control of the bond and stock market for the part week.—

The circular of the Coppet & Co., prepared for transmit of the State of the Company of the Coppet of the Coppet

Clearings to June 23.	\$140.907, 765
Do. do. 30	131,335,863
Pelances to June 22	6,151,809
Do. do. 30	6,692,274
The last returns, compared with those of the previous	

week, exhibit the following variations in the leading 

and and Toledo, %. After the board Eric sold at 80% a Decrease in specie 802,298 herease in deposits, nominally 958,723 for interest coupons of the Sacramento City bonds, due

The interest coupons of the Sacramento City bonds, due

The returns for last week show some changes in the

large decrease in the specie reserve. The deposits have increased largely. The banks took no count of the Call fornia receipts of gold last week. It did not come to hand

have the full benefit of the whole remittance, on the average, and the next returns will without doubt show more than eighteen millions of specie.

The annexed statement exhibits a comparison of the leading departments of the banks of this city for several

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Scotch pig.

Lists was firm at 80c. for common, and at 112 ½c. for tump.

Naval Storing were quiet, and prices unchanged.

Molasses was firm, and sales were fair; about 200 labes. Cube muscovado were sold at p. 8.

Phovessoss—Fork.—The market was firmer, with sales of 400 a 500 bbis., ircluding mess, at \$20 a \$25; closing at the latter figure; and prime at \$17 a \$1712 ½, and prime mess at \$17 a \$1712 ½, and sales of f about 350 bbis., at \$750 a \$500 for country prime, and country mess at \$50 a \$500 for country prime, and country mess at \$50 a \$500 for country prime, and country mess at \$50 a \$100 prepacked Western at \$9 a \$12; bacon was scarce and firm at 10 ½c a 10 ½c for shoulders, and 9½ a 10 ½ for hams. Lard.—The market continued buoyant, with an upward tendescrip in prices; the sales embraced about 400 a 500 bbis. at 11 ½c. at 12c., and 300 kegs prime at 12 ½c., with small lots reported at 12 ½c. Butter ranged from 14c to 18c. for Ohio, and at 15c. a 20c. for fresh good State. Cheese was at 6c a 8 ½c.

Ruc was firm with limited sales.

Sunars.—The market was active and firm. The sales orbitaced from 1500 to 2,000 hlds., including purchasee by refiners and jobbers, with some lots on speculation. Among the sales were 352 labels. Porte Rice for Ohiosmatt, and the remainder consisted of Cuba muscavado, at prices ranging from 7 ½c. to 9c. Stock in New York, July 1, 1850:—Cuba muscavado, 37,126 hhds.; Porte Rice, 9.075 do.; New Orleans, 1,837 do.; English islands. 183 do.; 184 co.; New Orleans, 1,837 do.; English islands. 183 do.; 184 co.; New Orleans, 1,837 do.; English islands. 185 do.; 184 co.; New Orleans, 1,837 do.; English islands. 185 do.; 184 co.; New Orleans, 1,837 do.; English islands. 185 do.; 184 co.; New Orleans, 1,837 do.; English islands. 185 do.; 184 co.; New Orleans, 1,837 do.; English islands. 185 do.; 184 co.; New Orleans, 1,837 do.; English islands. 185 do.; New Orleans, 1,837 do.; English islan